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SLANDERING THE DEAD.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press is one of those journals that remain in the darkness of the past, in reference to Brigham Young and the "Mormons." It draws its information (?) concerning them from literature long since cast aside by people who are posted, and from a paper published here which takes every opportunity that opens, to defame the departed Pioneer and ridicule the religion which he expounded.

For these reasons the Pioneer Press moves along in the old anti-"Mormon" rut, and indulges in the ancient invectives which once served for arguments against the people of Utah and their leading men. That paper has recently become aroused over the endorsement, by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, of the eulogy passed upon the late President Brigham Young on the celebration of his birthday, by Hon. Thos. Fitch.

The glowing words of just appreciation in which the famed orator referred to the departed colonizer and statesman, enraged the local slanderer and have stirred up the bile of its follower in St. Paul. The annexed sentences from the Pioneer Press will be recognized here as echoes of Salt Lake liels:

"Young's chief title to distinction lay in the circumstance that he was a conscienceless, unscrupulous, defiant law-breaker; his hands red with the blood of countless murders, his coffers enriched not only by levies made upon his deluded followers in the name of 'religion,' but by the proceeds of numerous open robberies perpetrated upon Gentiles or upon members of the Mormon Church who had dared to cross his purposes. He was the organizer and head of the Danites, a body sworn to carry out, no matter by what means, the edicts of the Church—that is, of Young himself. He planned and directed the Mountain Meadows massacre, and then, to secure his own safety, delivered up his lieutenant, Lee, to be executed for the crime. And long before this, when the stories of his earlier crimes and those of his associates had roused the United States government to action, he defied President Buchanan and compelled the sending of a considerable military force to Utah, under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, before even a semblance of obedience could be secured to the edicts of the United States courts."

This tirade reads like a paragraph from one of the yellow-covered romances, that once attracted public attention, but which now will not fetch a nickel a copy on any old bookstand in the country. There is not one truth in the whole collection of exploded slanders, repeated by the Pioneer Press. The only trace of fact in the entire boulder of fiction, is the allusion to Johnston's army which was intercepted before reaching Utah, and which was sent here under pretense of subduing the "Mormons," but really to withdraw troops from the East, that they might not be available in the then contemplated rebellion in the South. The government records of the case prove, beyond a doubt, that the stories which formed the excuse for sending that army to Utah were baseless, and of no more account than the similar rubbish which the Pioneer Press has collected from the refuse heaps of mouldy anti-"Mormon" literature.

The estimate of the true character of Brigham Young which formed the theme of the distinguished orator at Saltair, on June 1, was made on the facts of history. The stories told by his enemies and invented chiefly by his religious opponents, perish like noxious things in the light of his real life and character. As with other great men who have been reviled and misunderstood by contemporaries who knew of them only by report, posterity will do him justice.

Already a monument to his memory and his good works has been reared by those who knew him best, including many contributors who were not of his religious faith. It is too late in the day for newspaper writers who gather scraps for sensational publications, to relapse the kind of pabulum that the Pioneer Press has served up in its editorial columns.

The true character of President Young has stamped out the false reputation formed for him by his foes, and the impress of his master mind upon the State which he founded, and the works that live after him and are to be seen by all beholders within its borders, proclaim his worth and the falsehood of his maligners. The Pioneer Press ought to be in better business than that of echoing slanders against the dead.

THE WORLD AGAINST CHINA.

The latest news from China, to the effect that Admiral Seymour's force had been relieved, and that the foreign ministers at Peking are safe, is received with a feeling of general satisfaction. In every other respect the situation seems as dark and complicated as ever. The almost total absence of official advice from the Chinese government leaves American and European diplomats in doubt as to whether the Chinese imbroglio is a war or only a gigantic riot. The disposition is to treat it as a

rebellion, perhaps for the sufficient reason, that if the Chinese millions suddenly have awakened to a realization of their strength, a war with them would be a conflict of incalculable magnitude. What would it cost in money and blood, to make war in a distant land against a people that might send millions of soldiers in the field? That is a question diplomacy must consider.

The present trouble dates from the war with Japan. At that time Russia established herself in Manchuria, after having deprived the victorious belligerent of that coveted prize. Russia's example was followed by other powers. Germany secured Kiaochow as an indemnity for the killing of some missionaries. Russia "leased" Port Arthur. Great Britain obtained virtual control of the Yangtze valley, and took possession of the port Wei-Hai-Wel. France took a port near the Tonkin frontier, and Great Britain secured a slice of land near Hongkong. Italy put in a demand for part of the spoils, but failed to get any.

Up to this time the United States kept silent, but finally our government demanded that the seizure of ports and territory should not affect the existing treaty rights, and this demand was granted by the powers, in a diplomatic way.

This was the situation before the outbreak of the rebellion. It is to be presumed that this constant yielding to the foreigners inspired the intelligent Chinese with bitterness against the intruders and contempt for their own government, and that the rising has the twofold object of preserving Chinese soil for the Chinese, and placing on the throne a sovereign who is capable of maintaining that policy.

On this supposition the present movement is perfectly intelligible. What it will lead to is beyond human foresight. At present the powers are concerned about the preservation of life and property, and re-establishment of order. When this shall have been done, the question of what indemnity each power may demand will come up, and as a money indemnity is beyond consideration, more ports and more territory will be appropriated. Is it probable that the division will be made in concert, when the powers have large armies facing one another on the ground that is to be divided?

The military activity of Japan indicates that that country is preparing for trouble on a large scale, possibly with a view of backing her demands with the strongest possible arguments. Once she was compelled to retreat from the field of conquest. Then she was somewhat exhausted by the war. Now she is stronger than ever, and may not feel disposed to take a secondary place among the nations. Japan, in her aspirations diametrically opposite to the supposed interests of Russia, in Korea for instance, would in all probability find Great Britain on her side, and in that case Russia might deem it prudent to play the role of China's champion.

The possibilities are many, but no matter in what direction one looks the indications are for troubles on a larger scale than was ever witnessed since the dawn of the present era.

FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

As a result of the amnesty proclamation in the Philippines, several of the insurgent leaders are reported to have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States government. This must be considered a good omen. These leaders are, notwithstanding the bad opinion prevailing concerning the Tagals, intelligent and educated men. They must have realized that they are at the end of their resources, and that the best policy for them now is to accept the self-government offered under the United States flag. And through their influence, it is hoped, the pacification will proceed more rapidly.

The Filipinos themselves, some time ago, submitted some conditions on which they were willing to cease hostilities. Among these were the payment of a money indemnity to assist the people who had suffered on account of the insurrection. Others related to the local government, and the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs. The submission of the leaders points to some understanding with the American authorities, securing the establishment ultimately, of peace and prosperity.

As long as the war lasted, it was next to impossible to inspire the confidence on which mutual good feelings must be based. The Tagals saw in the Americans only intruders who had come to take the place of the Spaniards. When the hostilities have ceased, a better understanding will come. The natives will gradually learn to see in the Americans their deliverers from tyranny and oppression. When they shall have been given that measure of self-government they prove themselves capable of, the day of the arrival of Admiral Dewey in Manila harbor, will be thought worthy of the distinction of a national holiday.

Tagals, however, have a reputation for unreliability of character. The leaders, who have now submitted, may need watching for some time to come, and it is important that the least sign of double-dealing be scrutinized. The United States can afford to be magnanimous in its dealings with conquered rebels, but not to hesitate when confronted with treachery. The time has now come for this country to demonstrate the difference between American liberty and European despotism, to a people that know but little of government apart from the exploits of Spanish almost irresponsible officials.

THE JUBILEE ALBUM.

The Scandinavian Jubilee Album recently issued in this city, from the press of the Deseret News, is receiving complimentary notices from all directions.

From the Manz Engraving Company, Chicago, the subjoined letter, dated June 22, has been received by the publishers:

"We have received a copy of the book, and it is indeed a very nice piece of work throughout, considering the very short space of time you had for printing it. We must compliment both yourself and your printers upon the excellent results you have attained, both in the printing, arrangement and the binding. As a souvenir album it most certainly is a work which anyone interested in the objects for which it was

gotten out, will most assuredly prize highly, and in looking over it we can readily see that an immense amount of work must have been connected with the compiling of all the data. * * *

Going back to the book again, we might say that not only is it interesting to those people vitally interested in "Mormonism," but also to others, and the writer has already devoted an hour or more in reading the biographies of the various personages represented."

"The 'News' greatly appreciates the compliments of the well known Chicago engraving firm—a high authority on such matters. They form one more evidence that first class work of this kind can be done right at home, although many are inclined to look upon home work with suspicion. It is only just to say, however, that much credit for the excellency of the work is due to the artistic and conscientious manner in which the engravings were executed.

We hope the public will appreciate the souvenir album. It reflects credit on all who were engaged in its publication and it is a most appropriate memento of an important event in the history of the Church.

A BARBAROUS CIVILIZATION.

There always is more than one side to a quarrel, and this must, of necessity, apply to the Chinese imbroglio.

W. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record, sets forth the Chinese version of the trouble. He points out that the riots commenced in the Shantung province, where Belgian and German railroad builders are employed, and that the natives have been very much provoked to violence against these intruders.

He says that portion of China is one of the most densely populated sections of the earth, and the people are carrying on a heroic struggle for existence. Every inch of ground is cultivated; every straw and every sprig of vegetation is utilized in some way for the support of life. The country is divided into little farms, which are cultivated almost with a microscope, one might say, because it is necessary for the subsistence of some family, and the dead are buried in the gravel hills, where nothing can grow.

Mr. Curtis alleges that through this country, where every inch of ground is precious, foreign engineers are constructing railroads, and while so doing, are manifesting a most brutal indifference to the needs of the people.

He continues:

They run their lines across the farms, they tear down houses, burn villages, destroy crops, seize supplies, oppress labor and treat the people in a most cruel and arbitrary manner. If the same things should occur in the United States or in Europe or in any other part of the world they would be attended by the same results. The Boxers were organized to resist and revenge these outrages, and they use the only means within their power to punish their oppressors. A Chinaman never gets any sympathy either in America or elsewhere, and the consciousness of that fact compels him to carry on his operations with as great secrecy as possible. If the German and Belgian railroad people would treat the poor Coolie farmers of the Shantung province in a just and honorable manner, and give them fair compensation for the property they have taken or destroyed, there would be no need of sending fleets to the Chinese waters or demanding indemnity at the Tsung-li-Yamen.

It is impossible to sympathize with the methods of the Boxers; but if the provocation to anger is such as here represented, the verdict upon them must be framed with due consideration for the provocation offered, and the ameliorating circumstances existing. Civilization is a good thing, but if the methods by which it is forced upon barbarians are worse than barbarous, the latter must be excused for refusing its benefits.

This weather causeth the tomato-grower to smile. His crop is all right in the hot sun.

The fruit preserving season is on. One indication is the annual rise in the price of sugar.

Arizona is now calling out because of the drought. The report from Phoenix is a dry complaint.

Canal water is just as good as City Creek water for street sprinkling. Why not utilize it for that purpose instead of letting it run to waste?

The Japan-Korea quarrel is coming to a head quickly, with a probability that the Mikado will go after the Korean emperor's head.

The rain storms in the northwest made the show for the wheat crop a little better, but it is too early yet to reckon on any marked improvement.

No doubt Admiral Seymour and his expedition feel relieved at getting back to Tien Tsin; but they must feel eager to even-up with the Chinamen for the way the latter crowded them back.

Tea-drinkers may be a little cautious now, since there is good reason to assume that the Chinese are not more averse to killing off "foreign devils" by poisonous tea than by any other process.

It is notable that since The Hague international peace conference there has been no international peace, and that one or the other signatories to the convention has been at war somewhere.

The time for the bond election is approaching and the taxpayers should be thinking of what ought to be done. It is simply a question of voting "yes" on the bonds or paying large extra taxes this year and probably next year.

Prices continue downward in the iron and steel trade. They had gone so high as to be "out of sight," but the producers have beheld them return and now fear that they will disappear in the ground under the prevailing depression.

The partly-exposed scandalous treatment of sick and wounded soldiers in the British hospitals in South Africa promises a very unsavory revelation when all the facts come out. No wonder the English public is incensed already, if the telegraphed reports are true.

Several ex-rebel leaders in the Philippines have taken the oath of American sovereignty, thus availing themselves of the President's offer of amnesty. The fact that some of them accepted the conditions with bad grace indicates that there is a possible insincerity about their action, though they

realize that it is the part of wisdom to make the change required.

The news from Russia is rather alarming to the peace of the world. The Russian people are withdrawing their cash from circulation and banking it for safekeeping, while the statement is made that Russia has ordered the mobilization of the entire naval and military strength of the nation.

The hot spell has been general all over the country, and Utah has had its share. Yet the figures of the thermometer show by comparison that the intermountain region has suffered the least increase above normal conditions, and consequently the least inconvenience to its residents.

In Japan, a plea of insanity is not a bar to an editor's imprisonment for publishing an article objectionable to the government, while even the compositor is jailed for setting the type of such an article. In this particular class of cases the type may congratulate himself on being regarded legally as a man of intelligence with capability to pass on the libellous character of an article, instead of being regarded a mere machine, as in this country.

Seth Lowe of Columbia College, New York, practices what he preaches in regard to the eight-hour day, and when he learned that laboring men at the college were required to put in twelve hours daily, he put a stop to it, reducing the time without cutting off the wages. The trouble with many highly-professing employers is that when they can squeeze a workman into a few hours' overtime without pay they seldom fail to do so; hence the workman regards such an employer as his foe, ever alert to take an advantage.

Doubtless the British politicians have reason to say the trouble in China has been exaggerated greatly, but their intense optimism betrays a belittling of the crisis that suggests the motive of trying to burst up the dispute for diplomatic reasons. They say Admiral Seymour's force never was in a serious plight; yet the allies have a loss of nearly 400 in killed and wounded, while the admiral himself sent word that he was in a desperate situation, and urgently needed the help that quickly afterwards was given him. His heavy casualties show his position to have been decidedly serious.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

San Francisco Call.

The administration of President McKinley has been marked by so much of prosperity attained by industry and so much of glory achieved in war, that if the record were written merely in the statistics of trade and in the simplest facts that narrate the war with Spain it would be eloquent.

Chicago Chronicle.

With McKinley and Roosevelt as its candidates, standing on a platform which, in the main, is an endorsement of the present administration, the Republican party makes its appeal for the votes of the American people. President McKinley was peculiarly fortunate, more so than any previous President, in entering his office at the close of a remarkable period of commercial depression. He became President just as the point where the prosperous reaction began. In spite of any political change a new era of prosperity would have come. It was not accelerated by McKinley's election. * * * The nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Vice President was accomplished after much theatrical display, as if it had resulted in spite of himself and after a sensational dispute between Hanna and other "bosses." It was made to seem like a final surrender of the administration, and Hanna to an irresistible public demand.

Philadelphia Plain Dealer.

McKinley and Roosevelt is a powerful combination. The President is strong, because he has been tried and found to be a safe, sure conservator of the business interests and financial credit of the country; cool-headed and careful in choosing policies and steady in following them to conclusions. Roosevelt's name appeals to the imagination and the hero-worshipping spirit, and will draw to the ticket the support of those who love a fighter and a man who does things.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It would be folly to deny that the ticket is a strong one under existing conditions. Whether it will gain or lose strength as the campaign progresses and history is made cannot now be told. Much depends on the action of the Democratic national convention a fortnight hence. Still, probably, on the evolution of events, international, military, commercial and industrial.

Pittsburg Post.

While McKinley's nomination was a foregone conclusion, and his position, no one pretends he is as strong a vote-getter as he was four years ago. The power of money of corporations, of banks and of trusts is very great, but we doubt if it can be rallied in McKinley's behalf as it was four years ago. It was a blunder to nominate Roosevelt. He will not strengthen, but weaken the national ticket. As a possible President he becomes a dangerous man.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

McKinley carried New York in 1896 by 68,469. In 1898 Roosevelt, with all his Rough Riders accompaniment from upon him, carried it by only 17,394. Evidently the Republicans are alarmed about New York, and evidently, it is believed, that putting Roosevelt on the national ticket will help him. Whatever the cause, everybody sees that the nomination of Roosevelt was planned by Hanna and his pretended opposition was entirely for theatrical effect.

Chicago Times-Herald.

It seems but yesterday that William McKinley was nominated at St. Louis to grapple with a treasury deficit and to battle for currency reform under the gold standard. His nomination by acclamation at Philadelphia was more than the recognition of his successful administration along lines then foreseen. It was the tribute of his party's united admiration of the manner in which he has risen to the unforeseen and perplexing demands of the presidency in two years of severe national trial in new paths.

Philadelphia Press.

President McKinley's re-nomination for a second term by the Republican national convention yesterday was not only wise and logical, but inevitable. Demanded by party policy, it was required by patriotic principles. Strictly honest, the incarnation of energy, a close student of public affairs and an expert executive, Mr. Roosevelt's career will not, if his life is preserved, end with the vice presidency.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Theodore Roosevelt should congratulate himself upon the place placed upon the ticket with such a man as William McKinley, and Mr. McKinley should be equally proud that he has such a running mate as Roosevelt.

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